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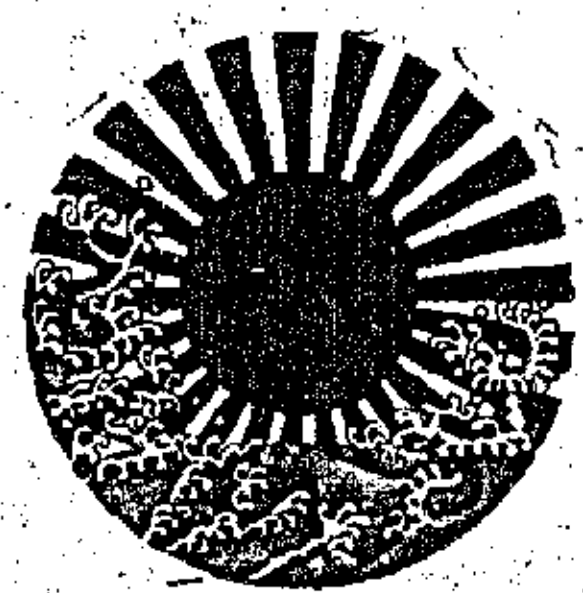
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TRADE OF WUCHOW IN 1915

H.M. Consul at Wuchow has furnished the following particulars of the trade of this port in 1915:—

The value of the total trade of Wuchow in 1915 was \$1,078,377 as compared with \$1,730,017 in 1914. These totals were made up as follows:—Foreign imports, \$206,296 as compared with \$308,870 in 1914; native imports, \$154,611 as compared with \$154,408 in 1914; and exports, \$206,299 as compared with \$259,879 in 1914. The apparent decrease in the total trade in 1915 as compared with 1914, is, however, due to the difference in the average value of the Haikwan tax. The value of the trade expressed in Chinese currency shows an actual increase of Hk. Tls. 388,815.

The purchasing power of the Kwangsi Province was detrimentally affected by disastrous floods even worse than the flood in 1914, and in view of this catastrophe, and the adverse effects of the European war, it may almost be considered a matter of congratulation that the Wuchow trade statistics for 1915 are as satisfactory as they are.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

Almost every item among the cotton imports showed a decrease compared with 1914. With regard to cotton yarn it is significant that while the value of the Indian yarn imported has declined by over Hk. Tls. 60,000, the value of the Japanese yarn has increased by more than Hk. Tls. 20,000. There are indications that the Japanese article is becoming more and more popular among buyers.

The value of imports of cigarettes in 1915 showed a large increase as compared with the previous year. The trade in cigarettes throughout China is immense, and is one of the standard examples of the result of direct intercourse between foreign salesmen and Chinese in the interior.

The large increase in the imports of electrical materials, namely, from Hk. Tls. 435 in 1914 to Hk. Tls. 11,589 in 1915, was due to the erection of an electric lighting plant at Nanning, the capital of the Province.

Kerosene is one of the imports that has maintained an increase. For the first time a Japanese oil from the island of Formosa has made its appearance in the Kerosene Returns. It is said to be of inferior quality to other oils on the China market, but the recent rise in the cost of the American, Sumatran, and Borneo products may afford an opportunity for Japanese oil to become established.

EXPORTS.

Exports of antimony regals increased from 212 piculs in 1914 to 1,353 piculs in 1915, while exports of antimony ore increased from 618 piculs to 10,692 piculs. Considerable interest has been shown during the past year in the Kwangsi antimony mines, and unless opposition to the development of the mineral wealth of the Province proves insurmountable, a large increase in exports of this metal may be looked for in 1916.

The stoppage of the supply of foreign dyes, caused by the war, resulted in the export of three times the quantity and four times the value of indigo as compared with exports in 1914.

TRANSIT TRADE.

The value of the transit passes issued at Wuchow in 1915 was Hk. Tls. 4,849,159 as compared with Hk. Tls. 5,544,898 in 1914. This decrease of almost Hk. Tls. 700,000 in 1915 was due to the general effect of the war and to the devastation caused by the local floods. Given favourable commercial conditions, trade under the transit pass system is likely to continue to increase.

SHIPPING.

Shipping entered and cleared in 1915 showed an increase of 38,073 tons, due to the appearance on the Wuchow-Hongkong service of additional steamers under the Chinese flag. There are now seven British and twenty-nine Chinese passenger and cargo-carrying motor boats plying on the rivers of Kwangsi Province, with a total tonnage of nearly 2,000 tons. The rise in the price of kerosene is, however, materially affecting the profits made by these vessels.

GERMAN PRISONER'S ESCAPE FROM JAVA.

BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED BY ARABS.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes an account of the escape of Captain von Möller from Java, which is, it appears, more picturesque than accurate. According to this narrative, von Möller, who commanded the German gunboat *Zingst*, which was put out of action at Canton, was interned at Sourabaya. With the aid of several compatriots in this part he succeeded in equipping a schooner named the *Wellen*, on board of which he escaped from the island with a party of five German reservists, who, the paper declares, were anxious to return to the Fatherland. They reached the high seas on December 11th last, and, after an adventurous voyage, arrived at the coast of Arabia on March 3rd. They continued their journey overland and then traversed a further portion by sea. In view of the presence of English patrols, they decided to land, however, and disembarked at a Red Sea port, they succeeded in reaching Djeddah on May 16th. Here the Turkish commandant warned the party against proceeding any further, but they set out, and, it is believed, were killed by Arabs shortly after leaving Djeddah.

The Dutch Colonial Department, it should be added, has issued a few corrections to the above story, as published in the *Norddeutsche*. Captain von Möller was, indeed, interned, but at Bandong in the interior of Java, not at Sourabaya, as stated. He succeeded in escaping and even the most diligent search failed to reveal his whereabouts. It is emphatically denied, however, that he had equipped a ship, though it is possible that in some way or other he got on board a native coasting vessel.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman & Co., of Hongkong, in their freight circular dated 2nd September, state:—Our last report was dated 19th ult., since when the stagnation as regards chartering, therein commented upon has continued.

The Canton situation still remains a matter of concern to practically all southern mercantile and shipping firms, but during the last week, with the arrival there of the Admiral from Shanghai with cruisers, and the fact that the Civil Governor has taken up his position, combined with the practical cessation of fighting, it would appear that there is a possibility of affairs being settled shortly and the locality, to an extent, pacified. It is known also that the new Military Governor is in the near vicinity and preparing, it is said, to take over the seals of office.

We therefore have to report a slightly more hopeful outlook, and this is reflected in the Bangkok-Hongkong rate which has again risen from 50/40 cents per picul to 70/60 cents per picul for inside-outside bar loading respectively. The Saigon rate also has firmed slightly, after having stood at about 30 cents per picul for some time (at which a fixture of a medium-sized vessel was made), and during the last few days rose to 20 cents per picul, two medium-sized steamers having, we understand, in the meanwhile, been fixed at 25 and 24 cents per picul. At time of going to press, however, it has again weakened slightly and only 25 cents per picul is now quoted.

Business up north remains steady.

Export of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 30th July amounts to 479,708 tons, as compared with 442,281 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round sifted rice stands at \$4.40 per picul i.o.b. Saigon for September-October shipment.

Saigon-Philippines.—Three fixtures of outside, medium-sized steamers are reported in this direction, one discharging port, at rates ranging from 40 to 45 cents per picul. Also a small Philippine owned steamer at 45 cents.

Saigon-Java.—Nothing is reported here, the scarcity of upward employment from the Dutch possession militating against downward fixtures being made.

Newchwang.—Charterers are still very chary of committing themselves to business in view of the fact that so far no settlement of the trouble in and around Canton has yet been arrived at.

Coal.—A little business has been done but there is really no material change from our last report.

Fixtures.—Port Courtbet-Swallow \$4.50, Hong-Saigon P.T., Miki-Batavia \$11 per ton.

Sail Tonnage Loading or to Load.—nil.

FALL EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Brevet-Colonel P. G. Walker, a veteran of the China Expedition, 1900, has been appointed to the command of a garrison battalion of the Royal Scots.

Lieutenant Colonel C.C. Macnamara, Royal Irish Rifles, who was numbered amongst those killed recently, was well known in China, where he had served several years with the Chinese Regiment of infantry prior to its disbandment. Whilst at Wei-hai-wei he passed as an interpreter in Chinese.

Lieutenant Colonel Oswald Swift Flower, who commanded one of the Serjeant battalions of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has died of wounds. He served through the Boxer Rising in 1900 and was mentioned several times in despatches—his being the only English regiment that assisted in the Relief of Peking.

Captain Herbert Rennie Robertson, R.A.M.C., and Essex Yeomanry, of Highlands, Frimfield, Sussex, has died in London on July 29th, following an operation. He was formerly in practice in Tientsin, and joined the R.A.M.C. soon after the outbreak of war. He graduated M.B., B.Ch., and M.D. at Dublin University in 1895.

Brigadier-General H. D. Tuson, D.S.O., Duke of Cornwall Light Infantry, first grade, was with the 2nd Battalion first grade, was at Hongkong when the war broke out—some time before the campaign opened. He was on three months' leave in England and joined the battalion on their landing in England in the autumn of 1914. He has since earned mention in despatches, and been made C.M.G.

Captain Dawyck Moberly Veitch, 1st D.Y.O. Lancers, attached to R.F.C., who was killed while flying was the younger son of the late Mr. Andrew Veitch, who was one of the early senior officials of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. While he was flying on a reconnaissance on July 8th both wings of his machine were blown off, and it is believed he was killed. His squadron major writes of him:—"He is the greatest loss to the squadron. He was always cheery and ready for anything, and we shall not easily replace him."

Amongst the large number of honours just conferred the Military Cross is awarded to Captain Malcolm McBean Bell-Irving, D.S.O., R.F.C., Spec. Res. The record states it was for conspicuous gallantry when on a photographic reconnaissance. When severely wounded in the head by fire from an anti-aircraft gun, and half blinded by blood, he steered for the nearest aerodrome, and, feeling that he could not last out, landed safely in a small field well within our lines. After giving orders for the safe delivery of his photos he collapsed. His pluck and skill saved his observer.

GERMAN TYRANNY IN BELGIUM.
WORKMEN DRIVEN INTO SLAVERY.

How the Germans are tyrannising over the unhappy people of Belgium is shown by a document issued by the Foreign Office. The attention of the Foreign Office has been drawn to a decree said to have been issued by the Governor-General in Belgium, which adds to and makes more stringent the laws against workmen who refuse work.

On September 23 last, a protest was addressed to the patrons of the Relief Commission against decrees of August 14 and 16, regarding labour in Belgium. Since then, the Foreign Office states, reports have been received of further attempts by the Germans to requisition labour for their military needs. Now all these stories are confirmed by the avowed policy of General von Bissing, embodied in the new decree of May 15.

This decree supersedes the decree of August 15. It enacts heavier penalties than the first decree. Workmen refusing to work are liable to imprisonment from a fortnight to a year; all persons, communes, associations or other groups giving relief to those who refuse to work are liable to a fine of not more than 10,000 marks, (2600) and imprisonment for not more than two years. The whole administration of the decree, with the exception of a minor provision relating to false declarations of indigence, is placed in the hands of the German military tribunals.

The 19th report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry says:—

Following upon the refusal of workmen to work on the requisition of the German authorities, the latter attempted to starve them. They forbade the communal authorities to give them relief either in kind or in money. Some time afterwards, with a view of depriving them of all resources, they proceeded to arrest and imprison all the State functionaries and agents, as well as private persons assisting them in the distribution of relief. The workmen were threatened with having their houses burnt.

The workmen were requisitioned at their houses by soldiers with fixed bayonets; in the absence of the workmen, members of their families were taken as hostages. Women and children were frequently arrested; one little girl 14 years old was detained. Unhappy population, streets to intimidate the population, actually charging peaceful inhabitants with their lances. Two persons were wounded in one of these charges.

DEPORTATION TO GERMANY.

Finally, not being able to overcome the resistance of the workmen, the Germans resolved to deport them to Germany. The prisoners were sent off in groups of about 50. During the period of their transportation from Louvain to the internment camp at Senne, Westphalia, they received insufficient food and drink. The works in which prisoners were forced to employ themselves consisted in clearing forests and digging trenches.

Though the grounds to be cleared or dug consisted of quicksands, the Germans refused to allow the elementary precautions such as the use of props necessary in such circumstances. It was obvious that they wished to make the work as difficult, dangerous and unhealthy as possible. The sentinels forbade all rest; if a workman stood up to rest for an instant he was struck with a stick or with the butt of a rifle, and even prodded with a bayonet. In general, the nourishment given them was insufficient, bad and unhealthy.

The least mistake, the slightest breach of rules, was severely punished. The punishments were of various kinds, but always cruel. One workman was placed for several hours, with bare feet and his face exposed to the sun, on the roof of a shed. Another punishment consisted in making the victim run for several hours with a sack of bricks on his shoulder, or with a brick in each hand, and two bricks attached at each side of his coat. A rest of five or six minutes and a glass of water were allowed to the unfortunate man every two hours. Sometimes the victim was bound for several hours to a stake or a tree with his face exposed to the sun.

BROKEN PROMISES.

This is but a slight indication of the fate which awaits workmen who are led by force to the place where they are to work. It is presumably useless to urge upon the German authorities the inhumanity of their action, and his Majesty's Government are therefore reduced to basing their protest solely on the fact that the decree of May 15, is yet another direct and deliberate infringement of the undertakings of the German Government to the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

They have promised solemnly to abstain from all interference in the work of relief and to leave those dispensing it free and untrammelled; yet, openly by the decrees which they have issued and by the oppressive measures adopted in pursuance of those decrees in all parts of Belgium, they not only leave the population of Belgium to be fed and saved from starvation solely by the efforts of the Allies and the charity of the United States, but also seek to secure that the Belgians shall be enabled, by the maintenance thus afforded them, to work for their enemies and thus postpone by their own labour the restoration of their freedom and the independence of their country.

NO MORE AUSTRIANS AVAILABLE.

The *Morning Post's* Buda Pest correspondent writes:—"Nobody seems to know what Hinderburg will be able to do. The only prediction I have heard is that he will ruin his reputation. It is said he has been promised ten divisions from Turkey shortly and another twenty, a month hence, from the western front. There are no more Austro-Hungarian troops. One-armed men are being trained to operate machine guns."

COLONIAL SERVICE REFORM.
SIR H. H. JOHNSTON'S CRITICISM OF THE SYSTEM OF APPOINTING GOVERNORS.

Sir H. H. Johnston points out what he considers are necessary changes in the administration of a portion of the British Empire in remarks in the *Daily Mail*. He notes that the whole of the British Empire abroad, with the exception of India, Baluchistan, Southern Arabia, Egypt, and the Sudan is within the domain of the Colonial Office. The great self-governing Dominions deal directly with their own affairs. The Secretary of State governs automatically the policy of Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, the West India Islands, Guiana, Honduras, British West Africa, British East Africa, Nyasaland, Rhodesia (through the Chartered Company), Uganda, Zanzibar, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Somaliland, Mauritius, the Seychelles, Malaysia, North Borneo, Hongkong, Wei-hai-wei, several archipelagos and islands of the Western Pacific, the Falkland Islands, South Georgia, and St. Helena—altogether a realm comprising some 1,500,000 square miles, with a population of 68,000,000, mainly of non-Caucasic race.

The staff of the Colonial Office which directs the administration of such an extraordinarily diversified Empire is recruited from the successful competitors in the examinations of Class 1 (Second Division), and the curriculum in this examination is the same as that established for the Diplomatic career and Foreign Office, for the Indian Civil Service, the Home Office, Board of Agriculture, etc. It is not a curriculum by any means especially suitable for dealing with the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. As regards the Colonial Service proper (in Crown Colonies and Protectorates) it is not chosen on a uniform method. The administrative posts in Ceylon, Malaysia, and Hongkong are filled by promoted "Eastern Cadets," young men who have entered this branch of the Colonial Service as successful candidates in the same type of competitive examination as that already mentioned. But the really effective administrative posts are at the disposal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He passes in review the lists put before him every now and again by his private secretary and appoints on his own good pleasure. The candidates whom he selects are not of necessity required to pass any preliminary examination, or special tuition.

The Colonial Office likewise does little or nothing to encourage the study of Malay and Chinese, and it has been said by one who should know that the recent serious riots in Ceylon were partly due to the fact that so very few British officials in the Ceylon Government Service knew either of the two principal Ceylon vernaculars. Sir H. H. Johnston thinks this: when the Civil Service of the Crown in the London-governed Empire has been rightly trained, rightly selected, and rightly tested, it must not in future see its legitimate ambitions of promotion to the highest posts constantly frustrated in order to satisfy parliamentary or Ministerial jobbery. This is the outstanding grievance at present of our Colonial Service, as it is of the Indian Civil Service. The Governorships of splendid dependencies like Malta, Ceylon, Jamaica, Cyprus, Mauritius, or Newfoundland, are not infrequently conferred on Army officers at the end of their career (Malta always is) or Treasury officials who have become square pegs in round holes or who are tired after many years of departmental work, or who have parliamentary influence. We ought to possess Imperial servants sufficiently well chosen and appropriately educated to represent the Crown in the high posts as well as in the lowly, and to carry upwards with them the invaluable knowledge they have acquired in their apprenticeship to the administrative career.

VILLAGE RAIDED.

A gang of fourteen Chinese robbers raided the village of Yung Sha An, near the border, on Thursday night, and subsequently made good their escape. The men carried revolvers and knives and went through most of the inhabitants' dwellings, taking away money, jewellery and clothing, the value of which is at present not known.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

NO. 2 COMPANY.
The parade of No. 2 Company, fixed for Tuesday, September 5th, is postponed to Wednesday, September 6th. All ranks, excepting only medical exemptions, will fall in under the O.C. Company at Central Police Station at 9 p.m. Uniform, caps with covers, and rifles. Members of the Police Reserve Band attached to Sections will parade with their Sections. The remainder of the Band except drummers will parade without their instruments. The Drums will attend.

PROMENADE CONCERT.
The following will meet at the Headquarters Club on Wednesday, September 6th, at 5.30 p.m.:—Inspector McEwen, Bandmaster, Orchestra Conductor, Crown-Sergeants Arculli and Ribeiro, and Trooper Relph.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (B).

PURCHASE OF HORSES IN THE U.S.A.

The Allies are still buying large numbers of American horses. In two weeks contracts for 10,000 horses have been placed in the West. Omaha is the concentration point for shipment, and \$33 is the contract price per head. The horses are drawn from Kansas, Iowa and South Dakota, as well as Nebraska. Since the beginning of the war, many thousands of horses have been drawn from these districts for the war zone.

CORRESPONDENCE. REGISTRATION OF GERMAN TRADE MARKS IN HONGKONG

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Some time ago I was informed that since the outbreak of war a large number of trademarks and chops belonging to German firms established in Hongkong had been accepted for re-registration by the Government Authorities. I have been unable to verify this astonishing statement, and should feel much obliged if you could advise me whether it is true or not; also, if my information is correct, how such applications were made, that is to say, did they come up before the Legislative Council for discussion and approval, or were they submitted to the Government Department which deals with such matters?

If applications to the Legislative Council were made, the questions arise:—

1. Were they made before, or after, the Germans were interned?

2. If after that event, who made the applications?

3. What were the grounds for granting the renewals?

I cannot but think that I have been misinformed, otherwise it is nothing less than a stark, staring madness on the part of the Government deliberately to allow enemy firms to register, under British protection, in a time of war, trademarks which are of immense benefit to enemy trade, and on which, in fact, it depends to a large extent, and thus enable these concerns to resume successful business again, as soon as the war is over.—Yours faithfully,

TRADEMARK.

[If our correspondent will turn to the report of the proceedings of the Hongkong Legislative Council on July 13th he will find all the information he seeks. It was reported that 133 enemy trade-marks had been re-registered in the Colony since the outbreak of war, and the plea was advanced by the local authorities that they had no option in the matter. The applications were made by the liquidators of enemy firms and were dealt with by the Department concerned, not by the Legislative Council. A motion by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak to cancel all enemy trade-marks registered in Hongkong and to make it a criminal offence to employ any colourable imitation of them was rejected by the official majority.—Ed.]

CANTON HOSPITAL

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of donations from H. F. Carmichael, Esq., \$50; and L. Beringdougue, Esq., \$10.

The Board of Managers and the Hospital Staff are exceedingly grateful to all friends who have so kindly subscribed funds in response to our recent appeal, but we need more, and wish to bring our Hospital to the attention of your readers again. Last year the cost of running the Hospital was \$15,000 over and above the general receipts and donations, and if the work is to be continued in an efficient manner our friends must help us, otherwise it will mean a serious curtailment of the work, which would indeed be regrettable. At present there are still many wounded people in our care, although the fighting has ceased, temporarily at least, and the care of these patients costs money. Therefore we wish to make our appeal stronger than ever.

Will others not help? No matter how small the donation may be I can assure you of a grateful acceptance on the part of the Hospital Staff and the Board of Managers. Send donations to the undersigned.

Thanking you for publishing this letter,—I am, Yours faithfully,

W. A. SHERA

(Hon. Treasurer).

Canton Hospital, September 1st, 1918.

WAR CHARITIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—The War Charities Committee desires to acknowledge the receipt of a very generous donation of 40,000 cigars for distribution to wounded British troops from Mr. R. E. Humphreys, of Messrs. Wise & Co., Manila.

The donor has expressed the desire that these cigars should be given to wounded soldiers in London Hospitals, or, in the alternative, that they should be sent to wounded British troops at the front, as our representatives may think fit.

Arrangements for the distribution of this munificent gift have accordingly been left in the hands of Major J. M. Atkinson and Mr. Murray Stewart.—I am, Yours faithfully,

V. R. HALLIFAX

(Hon. Sec., War Charities Committee).

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1918.

LOCAL SPORT.

TENNIS.

PROGRESS OF MEN'S DOUBLES.

There is every prospect of the Men's Doubles tournament of the Hongkong C.C. being concluded this week.

Cooper Hunt and Hammond, who were favourites, have reached the semi-final. With a handicap of over 15-4 they defeated Wodehouse and Fletcher (scr.) in the third round by 6-4, 6-4. Cooper Hunt and Hammond will have to meet in the semi-final game the winners of Kent and Cary (owe 15-4) v. Crisp and Milner Jones (owe 15-2). The latter pair defeated Glaister and Franks (rec. 3-6) in the second round by 6-3, 6-1. This game will be decided to-day, and whichever pair wins the semi-final should prove thoroughly attractive.

Ritter and Sewell (scr.) had a walk-over in their second round game with Murphy and Maas (owe 15-2). The former pair have to meet winners of Stalker and Abraham (owe 3-6) v. Chessman and Walker (rec. 3-6) in the third round. Other pairs who have to meet in the third round are Claxton and Thurstfield (scr.) v. Macdonald and Morrison (rec. 2-6). The latter beat Brand and Miskin (owe 4-6) in the second round by 6-3, 6-2, 8-6.

HONGKONG DOCKYARD

RECREATION CLUB.

SWIMMING RACES.

Some very interesting swimming races were held at Repulse Bay on Saturday last for the members of the Dockyard Recreation Club. The weather was ideal, and the company of 80 adults, which included a few friends of the members, and 40 children of members, spent a very enjoyable afternoon. Mr. O. L. Anderson, Chairman of the Club, was present during the afternoon, and presented the prizes to the following successful competitors:—

Boys (12 to 16), (75 yards handicap).—1, Bullock, Sen.; 2, Mace; 3, Trueman, Sen.

Boys (under 12), (50 yards handicap).—1, Bullock, Jr.; 2, Brown; 3, Phillips. Ladies, (30 yards).—1, Mrs. Searle; 2, Phillips; 3, Cochran.

Cleanest Dive.—Master S. Trueman. Boys (12 to 16), (75 yards handicap).—1, E. Sears; 2, Bentley; 3, Trueman, Sen.

Boys (under 12), (30 yards handicap).—1, J. Deane; 2, Bullock, Jr.; 3, R. Winfield.

Consolation Race, (30 yards scratch).—1, W. Fooks; 2, Pile.

Diving for plates.—1, E. Sears; 2, R. Winfield.

Gents' race, (150 yards scratch).—1, Mr. Ewens; 2, Mr. Archard; 3, Mr. Edmonds.

During the swimming programme races for the younger children were held on the beach with much enthusiasm, and all the children were greatly pleased when each was presented with a prize. The course, etc., was suitably arranged by members of the Committee, who received special thanks for providing a very successful afternoon.

HONGKONG PUGILISTS.

INTERESTING CONTESTS TO TAKE PLACE SHORTLY.

Owing to the efforts of the enthusiastic few, who are taking advantage of the presence of new warships in Eastern waters boxing is to be revived in the Colony, and it is hoped that a really big night will be arranged at no distant date, probably on the 16th inst., at the Theatre Royal. On this occasion Cpl. Scott, R.E., is to defend the heavyweight title against a challenger, Seaman Hicks, who is credited with a reputation in Army and Navy tournaments. It will be a 15 rounds contest, and training is proceeding vigorously. The fight should rank among the best seen here. Scott will take a lot of beating and Hicks thinks he will be quite able to do it.

Sapper Richards, R.E., the lightweight champion, has a ten-rounds challenge from Seaman Isaacs, who, like Isaacs, was a sparring partner to Palmer and at one time assisted in training Freddie Welsh. Richards is still as good as ever. He has had some stiff fights in the past, and he can be relied upon to do his utmost. Young Maher will challenge the winner or will meet either separately at a later date.

The featherweight championship will be fought over ten rounds between Pte. Becsty, of the Shropshires, the champion of the Regiment, and Pte. Cotton.

The holder of the Corpsbantamweight and Pte. Plant, both of the Shropshires, will meet over six rounds to decide a much disputed argument as to who really is the lightweight champion of the regiment.

HONGKONG LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

TAIKOO v. KOWLOON.

This match was played at Taikoo on Saturday last and resulted in a win for Taikoo by three points. This result was obtained after a most exciting game, the lead first going to one side and then to the other, and it was not until the very last head of the game that Kowloon were beaten. Ferguson (T) had beaten Russell (K) by 4 points and Haxton (K) had beaten Scott (T) by 12 points, Kowloon being thus 8 points up on the two rinks. Harvey and Wotherspoon had one head to go, Wotherspoon leading Harvey by 8 points, so that the game stood all square. The last head, which was finished almost in darkness, was won by Wotherspoon by 3 points, thus giving Taikoo the game. Taikoo and Kowloon now stand level in the League, and a final game will have to be played on a green decided on by the committee.

TAIKOO.	KOWLOON.
Wallace	Atkinson
Grimshaw	Gray
Prowse	Gow
Wotherspoon	Harvey
(Skip) 25	(Skip) 15
Binnen	Cooper
Bickio	Kinnear
Hamilton	Edwards
Scott	Haxton
(Skip) 15	(Skip) 27
Perrie	Allan
McCubbin	Guy
Drummond	Milroy
Ferguson	Russell
(Skip) 20	(Skip) 16
Total 60	Total 58

CIVIL SERVICE NOVICES DEFEAT THE LEAGUE TEAM.

The novices among the Civil Service bowlers had the satisfaction of defeating members of the league team on Saturday after the handicap had been added to the novices' score. On one of the rinks, however, the novices who were skipped by Oxberry defeated the league players on the actual score. The winners received silver spoons. The scoring was as follows:—

LEAGUE TEAM.	NOVICES.
Woolley.	Wood.
Stanley.	Bacon.
Fincher.	McLeod.
(Skip)—36	(Skip)—16
Carr.	Cooke.
Lambie.	Langdon.
Higby.	Parkinson.
(Skip)—20	(Skip)—17
Bower.	Cousins.
Hamilton.	Bullin.
Hill.	Smith.
Blake.	Oxberry.
(Skip)—15	(Skip)—16
61	49
Handicap.	24
Total....	73

NAVY LEAGUE WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

"STAR AND GARTER" BUILDING FUND.

NINTH LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.	
C. E. H. Beavis	\$ 100.00
D. E. C.	25.00
Collected by Mr. F. E. Hosser:	
W. Barn	\$ 5
K. Barn	5
A. C. Butello	5
F. A. Perry	15.00
Norio Khan	10.00
Cantor Subscriptions collected by Mr. H. H. Sandeman:	1.00
G. Mavor	\$ 50
A. V. Hogg	25
C. H. Shields	25
D. Forbes	25
H. H. Sandeman	25
H. Staple Smith	20
O. W. Dargh	20
G. L. Read	20
H. Suttie	20
C. A. Peel, F. Norton	30
Pell, G. C. Kitching, at \$10 each	30
Anonymous, R.K., Marshall Wood, R. T. Matheson, L. E. Lammert, T. A. M. Castle, A. Hotson, H. M. Webb, E. Eyles, O. Eager, Anou, L. Gace, W. Farmer, W. J. Hansen, F. E. Joseph, H. C. Shrubsole, Pohsomul Bros., W. Asomulul Co., H. S. Kavarana, N. B. Karanjia, at \$5 each	100
	360.00
Total as per Eighth List	\$ 511.00
Less Remitted	
\$250 at 2/13/16	\$3,334.04
\$250 at 2/11/16	2,492.53
\$700	6,737.52
Balance	\$1,308.97

Total to date \$8,106.39

This Fund will be closed on the 30th inst.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS

(Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Navy League, Hongkong Branch).

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1918.

CHOLERA OUTBREAK AT MACAO.

MR. BOWLEY TO ASK QUESTIONS.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board Mr. F. B. L. Bowley will ask the following questions:—

(i).—How many deaths from cholera have been reported from Macao for the weeks ending 13th, 20th, and 27th August and 3rd September respectively?

(ii).—Did the Principal Civil Medical Officer of Hongkong visit Macao? and did he satisfy himself that the 61 deaths reported as due to "Enteric Febrile" during the week ending 13th August and the 16 deaths reported as due to "Gastro-enteric" during the same period were not due to cholera?

(iii).—How many cases of cholera, and how many deaths from cholera occurred in Hongkong during the weeks ending 13th, 20th, and 27th August, and 3rd September respectively? how many of the cases were imported? and from what places?

The *Gazette* contains notifications to the effect that H.E. the Governor has repealed the proclamations prohibiting the importation of foodstuffs from Macao, and also prohibiting the immigration into the Colony of Chinese from Macao. This may be taken as indicating that the cholera epidemic has ceased.

OPEN SPACES.

ACQUISITION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Gazette* contains a notice stating that the Governor-in-Council, having decided that the piece of ground registered in the Land Office as Runghom Inland Lot No. 201, is required for a public purpose, and private negotiations for the purchase thereof having (in the opinion of the Governor) failed, the said property and all rights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining will be resumed by the Crown for a public purpose on the expiration of four months from the publication of this notice, and that thereupon such compensation in resumption will be paid as may be awarded in the manner provided by the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. TOO SOON.

A banisher who returned before the expiration of the order made against him in 1913, operative for five years, was on Saturday morning sent to gaol for a year and ordered four hours' exposure in the stocks.

CONSTABLE ASSAULTED.

A lunk of Yau-mati having suspicions that a man whom he was shadowing was a pickpocket, attempted his arrest. The supposed pickpocket resisted and called for assistance from his friends, and the constable had a rough five minutes. While they were tossing about the road the constable called for help and succeeded in arresting the alleged pickpocket. The latter was charged with assault on Saturday morning and remanded. Bail was fixed at \$250.

CANADA'S FORTY-NINTH BIRTHDAY.

Canada has been celebrating her forty-ninth birthday, but in a sober and restrained way as befits the momentous time.

Since the birth of the Dominion in 1867, the number of big things she has accomplished make a long list. A few of them may be briefly enumerated: The Sault Ste. Marie Canal, with the greatest single lock in the world; an irrigation dam 7,000 feet long at Bassano, Alberta; the largest Railway tunnel in America at the Rogers Pass, now nearing completion; the largest single-span bridge in the world, now building at Quebec; the new \$60,000,000 Welland Canal; the great harbour works at St. John and Halifax; a railway mileage of 3,750 miles per head, coming in total mileage after the United States, Russia, Germany, and India; an area equal to thirty United Kingdoms, eighteen Germanys, or eighteen times the size of France.

Perhaps the most astonishing thing is that her population has not grown in proportion to the energy Canada has displayed. In 1867 it was 3,371,594; in 1911 it was 7,206,643; and it is now estimated at 8,075,000. At this rate of increase, at the end of her first century Canada would have a population of only about 20,000,000.—*New York Times*.

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth received the following quotations by cable on Saturday from their Singapore Agents:—

Alor Gajah	\$ 3.60
Glennallys	1.80
Kedah	3.25
Kempahs	6.10
Malaka Pindas	2.15 ex div.
Malakoff	4.85 ex div.
New Serendahs	4.25
Sandycrofts	4.10 ex div.
Tapahs	20.50
Sungei Bagans	3.00 cum div.

All Straits Currency.
Spot price of Rubber in London, 2s. 2½d.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

TENNIS

TENNIS RACKETS.

"DOHERTY."

"LAMBERT"

"CHAMBERS"

"THE 'I.Z.'"

"RISELEY"

"HEXAGON"

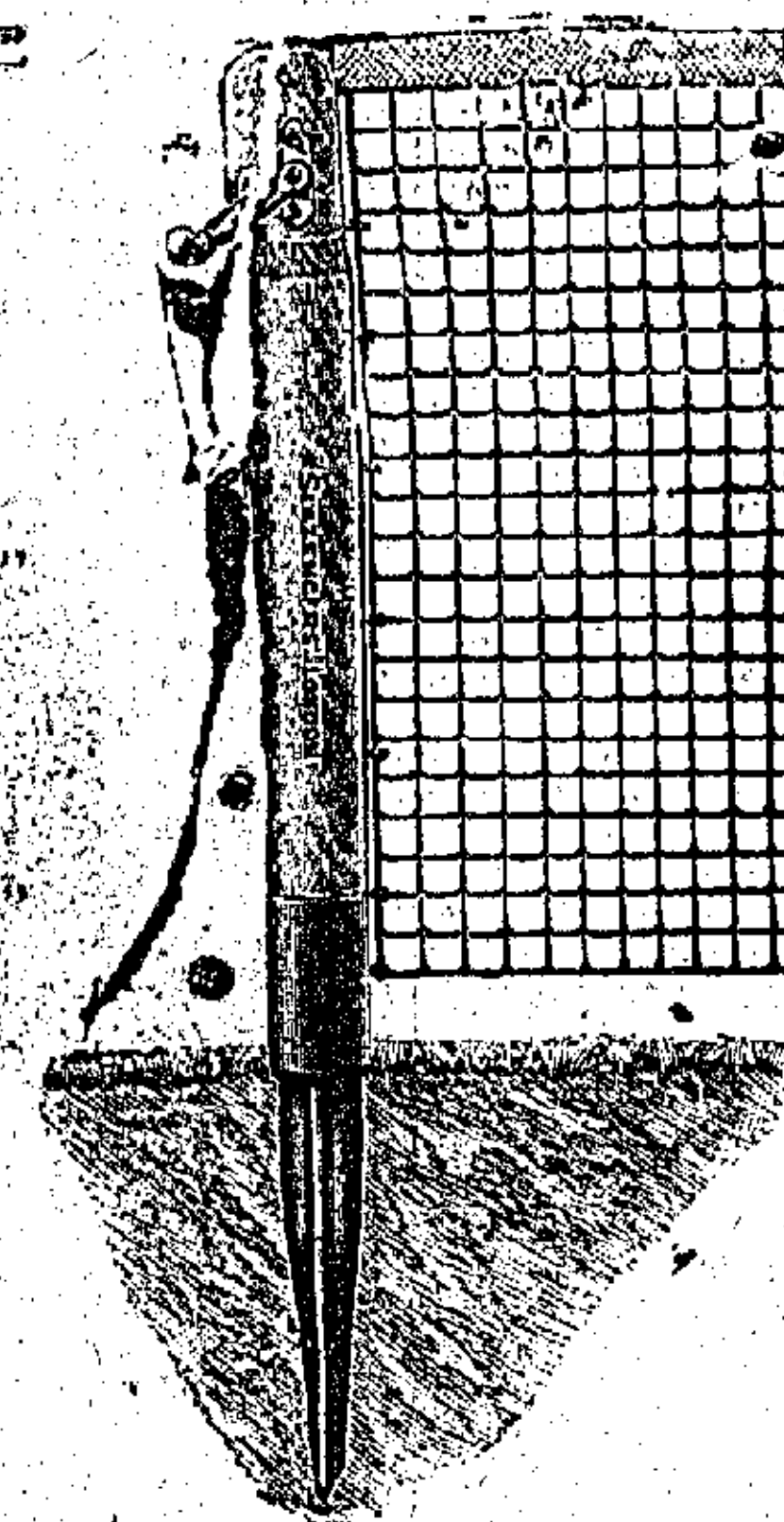
"THE 'D.H.'"

"TOURNAMENT"

"DEMON."

"VANTAGE"

Etc.



TENNIS BALLS

IN METAL BOXES

BY

SLAZENGER'S

AYRE'S

SPALDING

AND

RISELEY

FOR

HARD AND GRAES

COURTS.

TENNIS POSTS.

TENNIS NETS.

COURT MARKERS.

AGENTS FOR

RANSOME'S

BRITISH LAWN MOWERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[51]

An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

VEGETABLE HAEMATOGEN.

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-SALTS and CHLOROPHYLL-IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

Beware of expensive substitutes, which give a huge profit to the dealers.

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

Only genuine with this name:
HET CRUYDEN-HUYS.

Sole Agent: WILLEM HEYBLOM, Powell's Building.

[1016]

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

TELEPHONE 348.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

SHIRTS

FOR

PRESENT

WEAR.

SUBSTANTIAL

LIGHT-WEIGHT

MATERIALS.

FITTED WITH THE NEW COAT SLEEVE.

Thus ensuring the proper setting of the Cuff.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

[1077]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 26th September, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LARLARK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1916. [1003]

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. No. 1015 of 1914. Companies (Winding up) Mr. JUSTICE NEVILLE. In the matter of the Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908 and in the matter of the NATIONAL GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1917, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Sir WILLIAM BARCLAY PEAT, at King's House, King Street, Cheapside, in the City of London, England, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by Notice in writing from the said Liquidator are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at the Office of the Registrar of Companies (Winding up), Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, England, at such time or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. MONDAY, the 15th day of October, 1917, at 2.30 o'clock P.M., at the Chambers of the Registrar of Companies (Winding up), Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, is appointed for adjudicating on the Debts and Claims.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1916.
WILLIAM A. CRUMP AND SON,
17, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.,
Solicitors to the above-named Liquidator.
[1004]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NAMUR,"
Arrived Hongkong on 3rd Sept., 1916, from LONDON, via SUEZ, SAID, SUEZ, and STRAITS.
Consignees of Goods by the above-named steamer are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where also Consignment will be sorted out. Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

The vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex "Karnala,"
From Persian Gulf, &c., ex "D. I. S. N." and "K. S. N. Co.'s Steamer."
Optional consignees will be issued here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY or THURSDAY. Claims must be presented within two days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1916. [1]

OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.

TO LET, from 1st October, 1916, Four Large Connecting ROOMS in the Third Floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blake Pier. At present occupied by the Commercial Union Assurance Company. For particulars apply to—
MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL,
1090

NOTICE.

M. R. A. L. ALVES has acquired the whole Interest of the Firm of A. GALLOTTI & Co., and from this date will carry on the same business under the firm style of M. R. A. L. ALVES & Co., at Victoria Building, No. 4, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1078]

NOTICE.

I beg to inform the public that I have this day established myself as Watchmaker, Repairs, etc.
All work done on the Premises and all orders will have my careful attention.
JAMES STEER
(late of Chas. J. GAUFF & Co.),
No. 4, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1080]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE ITALIAN CONSULATE has this day REMOVED to No. 1, PRINCE'S BUILDING, Top Floor.
U. C. GALLUZZI,
Acting Consul for Italy.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1082]

NOTICE.

SIEMSEN & CO.
H. A. SIEMSEN,
O. STRUCKMEYER,
F. DANIELSEN,
R. STUTZKE.

ANY persons having Claims against the above who have not already lodged same with the Liquidators are requested to present same to the Undersigned before 30th September, 1916.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators of the above.
[1083]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
From 1st November next.
FLATS in "EVO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
[1085]

TO LET.
"FULMER," HART AVENUE, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Servants' Quarters, &c., from 1st October, 1916.
Moderate Rent.
Apply to—
A. ABDOLRAHIM,
34, Queen's Road Central.
[1086]

OFFICE TO LET.
ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building.
Apply to—
THORESEN & Co.
[899]

TO LET.
GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and Airy, 2000 sq. ft. overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent as to other particulars apply to—
H. I.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[940]

TO LET.
OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
[691]

TO LET.
A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars, etc., apply to—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
[695]

TO LET.
From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[616]

TO LET.
A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road.
[811]

TO LET.
OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
[622]

TO LET.
OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
[573]

TO LET.
NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMBAZ, Canton, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[415]

TO LET.
OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.
Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[32]

TO LET.
TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings
[1006]

TO LET.
NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHEP.
"ROSENEATH," No. 4, Harkow Road, Kowloon.
NO. 3 CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.
FOUR ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK.
KELLET CREST, 66, PEAK.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
NO. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK, Unfurnished.
NO. 55, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[35]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No. 43/713, dated Hongkong, 17th February, 1906, for One Share numbered 02518 Registered in the name of Miss SARAH DUNCAN FISKE has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 30th September, 1916, a new Certificate for the Share will be issued and the said Provisional Certificate No. 43/713 will be thereupon treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1084]

WANTED.

LONDON Firm of Manufacturers is open to engage a GENTLEMAN as representative for China and Japan. Applicants must be well educated, energetic, and of good appearance. Letters (which will be treated confidentially) giving full details of applicant's career, and accompanied by references, should be addressed to—
Box No. 28,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1037]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Anatolian or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE at least 48 hours before the intended date of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and complexion of the applicant, and the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

JUST RECEIVED.

FRESH Supply of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4 WINDHAM STREET.

SPEND YOUR VACATION IN

BAGUIO

(PHILIPPINES).

CITY Built on Fine Clad Hills Swept by Cool and Refreshing Breezes.

5,000 FEET above SEA LEVEL.

65 F. AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.

Eight hours by Rail or Automobile from Manila.

GOLF, TENNIS, POLO.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING TO ALTITUDES OF 9,000 FEET.

FINEST AUTOMOBILE ROADS IN THE WORLD.

Automobile and Horse Race Tracks.

FIRST CLASS HOTELS.

For Information, address—
THE CITY SECRETARY,
BAGUIO, P.I.,
or nearest Office of THOS. COOK & SON
[788]

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISRA

(Mitsubishi Co.).

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE,
KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOYAMA, HOJO,
NAMAZUTA, FAYO, KANADA,
SHINNEW, KAMUYAMADA, BIBAI
AND OYUBARI COALFIELDS.
AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE—
MAKUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KASATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MUROGAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, VLADIVOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and CANTON.

Cable Address—"IWASAKI"
Codes:—A.I.A.C. 5th Ed. Western Union, and Bentley's.

Agencies—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRABING & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNSTEDT & Co.
LONDON—Messrs. A. B. BROWN,
McFALLAN & Co., Ltd.
For Particulars, apply to—
K. SATO, Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
[918]

INTIMATION

THERE IS NOTHING MORE

REFRESHING

IN YOUR BATH

THAN

WATSON'S

HOUSEHOLD

AMMONIA.

IN BOTTLES 75 CTS. EACH

ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TELEPHONE 616.

BIRTH.

CLARK.—On September 2nd, at No. 7, Tregunter Mansions, May Road, the wife of DOUGLAS E. CLARK, of a son.
[1092]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 4th SEPTEMBER 1916.

GREECE AND ITS KING.

The report that King CONSTANTINE has fled from Greece under a German escort, though not confirmed, is followed by the statement that he has abdicated in favour of the Crown Prince. If this be true, it indicates that he realises the impossibility of thwarting any longer the will of his subjects in the interest of his brother-in-law, the Kaiser. Despite the expensive propaganda of BARON VON SCHENK, the mass of the Greek people have always been in sympathy with the Entente Powers, though at times they may have been tempted to listen to the voice of those who, pointing to the achievements of the Central European Powers, counselled prudence. By various ingenious pretences the King has sought to represent himself as a neutral actuated solely by the laudable desire to save the country of his adoption from disaster, but no one who impartially reviews his conduct can have much doubt that his refusal to take part in the war has been due, in reality, to his reluctance to place himself in opposition to Germany, not so much from fear of the consequences to the Greeks as from his own natural Germanophile tendencies. Circumstances have not enabled him to follow his own inclination and rally to the standard of the War Lord; he has, therefore, been obliged to content himself with preventing any active support from being extended to the Entente Powers. In order to accomplish this he has not scrupled to abuse his prerogatives and juggle with the Constitution. The probability is that he was emboldened to take this dangerous course by assurances of loyalty from his General Staff—who, like himself, received their military training in Germany—and by promises of assistance from the Kaiser if his security were menaced either from within or without his Kingdom.

The recent betrayal of Greek interests in eastern Macedonia and the mode of King CONSTANTINE's slight combine to encourage this view. To divine the motives for any man's actions is admittedly a difficult task, because our judgment is so apt to be coloured by our prejudices. But if we ignore King CONSTANTINE's close connection with the HONOLZOLLERNS and his admiration for the German military machine, we shall still find it difficult to reconcile his actions with his professions. It will be remembered that when M. VENEZUELOS urged that it was in the interests of Greece to identify herself with Great Britain and France, who were masters of the Mediterranean, by sending 15,000 troops to co-operate in the landing at Gallipoli, the King and his Staff rejected the proposal on the ground that the force was too small to be of any use, while it would render Greece less able to oppose a flank attack from Bulgaria. Again, when M. VENEZUELOS subsequently increased the number to 40,000 men, thus removing the first objection, it was argued that this would seriously weaken the country's power of resistance against Bulgaria. Though it is difficult to say what influence such assistance as that proposed would have had on the operations at Gallipoli at that time, it can be represented, with a considerable show of reason, that King CONSTANTINE and his Military advisers were justified in their attitude by actual events. Similarly it may be contended that in repudiating the Greek-Serbian Treaty of mutual defence the King only sacrificed principle to expediency in his anxiety to save Greece from the horrors of warfare. We know that when M. VENEZUELOS declared that the nation ought to take its stand by the side of her ally, one of the two excuses offered for abandoning Serbia to her fate was the Bulgarian menace. Yet we find that the King refused to co-operate with the Entente Powers after they had landed a force at Salonika by invitation of M. VENEZUELOS, despite the fact that the British Minister at Athens handed M. ZAIMIS, the new Premier, a copy of the secret agreement between the Central European Powers and Bulgaria, promising CEAR PERDINAND, as a bribe for his support, the territory of Albania and the whole of Macedonia-Greek as well as Serbian—the new Serbia and the new Greece. How is this attitude to be reconciled with that previously maintained? The only conclusion possible is that the fear of Bulgaria was employed as a plausible pretext for offering no obstacle to the designs of Germany and her Allies in the full assurance that compensation would be forthcoming when the spoils of war were being divided. Even the presence of the Anglo-French Expeditionary force on Greek soil failed to produce any ready compliance with its reasonable requests; indeed, it was not until great pressure had been brought to bear that an assurance was eventually extracted from the Greek Government that, in the event of the Entente troops being obliged to retire across the frontier, they would not be interned. Since that time, the force assembled at Salonika by the Entente Powers has attained very formidable dimensions, and this combined with the growing embarrasments of the Central European Powers and the intervention of Roumania has convinced King CONSTANTINE and his advisers that they have espoused a losing cause. The complacent attitude offered by those in authority to the Bulgarian invasion of Greek territory—now that it has come—has opened the eyes of the people to the fact that their rulers are not to be trusted and the dangerous revolutionary movement which it has provoked has doubtless led the King to the conclusion that a change of air would be beneficial to his health. Thousands, we are told, cheered M. VENEZUELOS when he declared a few days ago that the King was the victim of ill-informed military authorities and of his own admiration for Germany, "through whose victory he hoped to weaken the Constitution and concentrate power in the hands of the monarchy." Once again M. VENEZUELOS exhorts his country to take instant action, and on this occasion we have little doubt that his advice will be followed. "Who can doubt," he asks, "that Bulgaria will now seek a separate peace; and who does not understand that if this happens before we join the Allies it will mean the permanent extinction of Greece?"

Captain H. E. E. H. Sandeman, of Canton, has been elected a non-resident Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

The P. and O. Homeward mail steamer *Malra*, with the Hongkong mail of the 28th July, arrived at Marseilles on the 31st ultimo.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's Offices on Tuesday, September 26th, at noon.

H. E. Viscount Chinda has accepted the invitation of the Japan Society to become the Society's President, in place of Viscount Inouye, the ex-Ambassador.

Printed in 1677, twenty volumes of the works of Liu Tsung-shan, a Chinese philosopher, which have been acquired by Cambridge University, are the oldest printed books in the library.

Dame Letitia Florence Bowen, of Sussex-square, Brighton, widow of Sir George Fergusson Bowen, 1st Governor of the Colony of Queensland, and later Governor of Hongkong and other Colonies, left unsettled estate of the value of £23,041.

A reception is to take place at the Club Lusitano tomorrow at 5.30 p.m., to bid farewell to H. E. J. Carlos da Maia, Governor of Macao, and Lady, who are leaving for Lisbon this week. The Portuguese community and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador, and Viscount Chinda had the honour of being invited to luncheon with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on July 31st. Viscount Chinda and Viscountess Chinda have taken up their residence at the Embassy, 10, Grosvenor-square.

In Wei-lai-wei, at the experimental tobacco farm established by the British American Tobacco Company, some good quality leaf has been produced, and with the experience gained the prospects are encouraging. The company has been successful in enlisting the co-operation of the native farmers, who are watching the results with interest as well as caution.

All persons travelling to New Zealand, says the *Gazette*, must carry passports which have been issued to them at a date not more than two years prior to the date of arrival in New Zealand. Passports held by persons other than British subjects must bear the *visé* of a British public official, and all passports must have a photograph of the bearer attached.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that from the 1st inst. onwards parcels for Russia in Europe and Russia in Asia will be accepted for transmission *via* Vladivostok. The rates of postage on parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight will be \$2.50 for Russia in Europe, \$1.15 for Russia in Asia, \$1.00 to other parts, and \$1.00 to Russian Post Office in Manchuria.

An officer well known in Tientsin society, writing to a friend, says that campaigning in Mesopotamia is like campaigning in the infernal regions. It could not be any worse there, he remarks. "Heat, flies and filth" are the chief products of the country, he avers, and the fighting serves as a welcome break to the monotony of the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates.

Among the local residents who returned to the Colony on Saturday by the *Empress of Russia* were Mrs. Landale and children, Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet, Mr. Oettingen, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Pearce, the Misses Rodger, Mr. R. E. O. Bird, Mr. R. J. Birckbeck, Mr. P. Mycock, Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. E. Des Voeux, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hodgson, and Mr. B. James.

On Saturday night about nine o'clock a breakdown occurred in the electric cable supplying current to the Peak district, with the result that the inhabitants of the houses on the May Road level had to resort to other and out-of-date methods of illumination. At lighting-up time yesterday the current was still interrupted, but on inquiry at the Hongkong Electric Company we were informed that it was hoped to have the defect repaired by midnight.

Amongst the subscriptions received by the Lord Mayor of London for the Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund are the following:—The British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., £500; the P. & O. Steamship Company, £500; Sir Marcus Samuel, £1,050; the Shell Transport and Trading Company, Ltd., £1,050; Messrs. M. Samuel & Co., £105; Messrs. Edward Bonstead & Co., £250; the Eastern Telegraph Company, Ltd., £250; Sir John Jackson, £250; and the Japanese Explosives Co., Ltd., £105.

The *Gazette* states that H.M. the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the Ordinance to provide for the extension of the restrictions relating to trading with the enemy to persons to whom, though not resident or carrying on business in enemy territory, it is by reason of their enemy nationality or enemy associations expedient to extend such restrictions; and the Ordinance to facilitate marriages between British subjects resident in the Colony, and British subjects resident in the United Kingdom.

In connection with the Shakespearean celebration, a conference was opened at Stratford-on-Avon on July 31st upon the national life of the Allied countries. The first session was occupied with Japan's national characteristics and Japanese ideals. Mr. Hellyer said that art and diplomacy as practised in Japan might be described as the means of obtaining a desired object with the least possible exercise of physical force or without the exercise of any physical force whatever. The systematic entertainment of the distinguished visitor was a fine art in Japan, and gave the appearance of being part of an elaborate system of diplomacy.

THE WAR.

GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS ADMIT FAILURES.

AEROPLANES BOMB PORT SAID.

ENGLAND RAIDED BY ZEPPELINS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LOST TRENCHES REGAINED. ENEMY'S FREE USE OF GAS SHELLS.

LONDON, September 2nd.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—As the result of minor operations last night we drove the enemy out of a portion of the small area of intersected trenches north-west of Delville Wood, which he re-captured on 31st August.

There were no infantry actions elsewhere. The enemy artillery has been more active during the last twelve hours and has used numerous gas shells.

LONDON, September 3rd.
A *communiqué* states:—There was increased reciprocal artillery activity south of the Ancre and on other parts of the front.

The only infantry action was between the Ancre and the Somme, which consisted of bombing encounters.

Mines were exploded by both sides in the Auchy district.

Fighting is in progress at Mouquet farm.

South of Thiépval we gained ground.

Fighting is also proceeding on the banks of the Ancre and on our right, about the Fallémont farm, and therefore on a front of several miles, with Thiépval roughly in the centre.

DELVILLE WOOD FIGHT.

A DESPERATE AND COSTLY GERMAN EFFORT.

LONDON, September 3rd.
Reuter's Special Correspondent at the Front says:—The German counter-attack on Thursday night in the neighbourhood of Delville Wood was the fiercest the enemy has yet delivered. Picked troops were employed. The desperate character of the assaults suggests that the Germans attached the utmost importance to success at this spot. The onrush of dense masses of troops was heralded by an intense barrage.

The trenches in which a footing was ultimately effected were so battered that they afforded no shelter.

The attack was probably meant to signalise General Hindenburg's promotion, but if the casualties were published in Germany they would assuredly produce black days.

FRENCH FRONT.

SLIGHT ENEMY SUCCESS.

Paris, September 2nd.
An official *communiqué* states:—There has been considerable artillery activity at Maucras and south of the Somme. The Germans made repeated violent attacks on the trenches we captured on the 31st August and succeeded in re-occupying some portion.

The enemy violently bombarded the Thiaumont work during the night. An attempted attack at Fleury was crushed by our fire.

A Russian patrol routed a party of the enemy at Auberie after a severe fight.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

Paris, September 3rd.
A *communiqué* states:—There is nothing to report except artillery duels north and south of the Somme.

THE BALKANS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STATION BURNED. SERBIANS REPEL ATTACK.

PARIS, September 3rd.
An official *communiqué* from Macedonia states:—On the Struma front and in the region of the Doiran an intermittent cannonade by our artillery set on fire the station at Pardoval, which is to the north of Jhevgheli.

The Serbians easily repelled a Bulgarian attack on Vetrnik sector.

ENEMY SHELL BRIDGES.

SALONIKA, September 3rd.
The British official *communiqué* states:—On the Struma front hostile artillery shelled the bridges in Pitoki Komarjan. Our aeroplanes bombed Angista station.

There is no change on the Doiran front.

ROUMANIAN PROGRESS.

BUCHAREST, September 3rd.
An official *communiqué* issued on the 31st ult. stated:—The advance continues successfully everywhere.

Roumanian authorities have been installed at Brasso.

Our artillery is shelling the railway station at Orsova.

So far we have captured 1,800 prisoners.

Enemy infantry and cavalry crossed the frontier near Salvia, but were immediately repulsed.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, September 3rd.
An Austrian *communiqué* admits serious defeat at the hands of the Roumanians near Orsova, where they withdrew to the west bank of the Cerna, after five days' fighting.

GREEK'S POSITION.

M. VENEZELOS URGES INSTANT ACTION.

ATHENS, September 2nd.
M. Venezelos, in a statement, urges instant action. He asks: "Who can doubt that Bulgaria may now seek a separate peace, and who does not understand that if this happens before we join the Allies it will mean the permanent extinction of Greece?"

LONDON, September 3rd.
M. Venezelos, in a message to the *Sunday Times*, trusts that the Roumanian intervention will render it impossible for the existing Greek authorities to persist in neutrality, and that Greece will at the earliest join the camp of her proved traditional friends.

ENTENTE MINISTERS VISIT PREMIER.

ATHENS, September 3rd.
The Entente Ministers visited M. Zaimis, the Premier, and afterwards met at the French Legation to draft a note to M. Zaimis.

ENTENTE'S FINAL DEMANDS.

A Note embodying the Entente's final demands will be handed to M. Zaimis, the Premier, this afternoon.

A feeling of nervousness prevails.

THE KING ILL.

The King is still suffering from a fever.

ANGLO-FRENCH WARSHIPS ALERT.

Since the 1st inst. forty-two British and French warships continue to cruise off the Pifosus.

Three entered the harbour and seized three German ships, and others seized the wireless at the Greek arsenal.

GERMANS ARRESTED.

On the 2nd inst., several Germans were arrested, and there are many in hiding.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ZEPPELINS RAID ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 3rd.
It is officially announced that several hostile airships attacked the East Coast at eleven in the evening, and dropped bombs at a few places.

The raid is still in progress.

LATER.
The attack was made by more airships than have hitherto raided England. The Eastern Counties and London were apparently their objectives.

The attack on London was beaten off.

RAIDER FELLE.

A raider was felled in flames. Many bombs were dropped in widely separated localities, but no reports of casualties or damage have been received.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED NEAR LONDON.

LATER.
It is understood that the Zeppelin felled in a London district descended in flames in open country. Crowds assembled in the surrounding districts and cheered loudly when the Zeppelin burst into flames.

EGYPT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PORT SAID BOMBED.

LONDON, September 2nd.
An official report from Egypt states that hostile aeroplanes bombed Port Said on the morning of the 1st inst., dropping 24 bombs.

There were some casualties, but no damaged resulted.

Regarding the operations at Katia last month three more machine-guns and 15,000 rounds of ammunition have been found.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY POSITIONS CAPTURED.

PRIZHOGAN, September 2nd.
A *communiqué* states:—On our western front, thirty-eight miles north-east of Kovel, enemy attacks in the directions of Zolozhev and Halicz were repulsed.

The Russians captured several enemy positions. The enemy retired westwards, stubbornly counter-attacking.

GERMANS ADMIT RUSSIAN GAINS.

LONDON, September 3rd.
The new Russian activity is on a front of two hundred miles. Fierce battles are reported thirty miles west of Lutsk, also at Alexinz, south of Brody, and on the Horozanka river, west of Halicz, besides the Tomnatie mountains, in the Carpathians.

The German *communiqué* admits that the Russians gained ground everywhere, except in the Tomnatie mountains, where it asserts the Prussian troops are maintaining their positions. It also states that the Hessians are fighting south of the Dniester. This mention of the Prussians and the Hessians is the first indication of the Germans having been compelled to stiffen the Austrian line in the Carpathians.

A telegram from Paris contains the information that the enemy is preparing to exert its full weight on the southern Roumanian frontier, towards which a heavy movement of troops has been reported.

The opinion prevails that General von Hindenburg's first effort will be made on the Danube. He is meanwhile holding and perhaps shortening the Western Front, hence the vigorous offensive.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUCCESSFUL DEFENCE.

ENEMY ATTACKS DRIVEN OFF.

LONDON, September 2nd.
An Italian *communiqué* states:—There has been violent artillery firing in the Trentino.

An enemy attack on Mount Civaron and in the Sugana Valley was promptly driven off.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DANISH STEAMER SEIZED.

LONDON, September 2nd.
A German torpedo-boat has seized the Danish steamer *Axel* in the Baltic.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, September 3rd.
Congress has passed the Eight-Hour Day Bill.

The Labour leaders, in consequence, have rescinded the order for a strike.

EGYPTIAN PROBLEMS.

GRAND SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

CAIRO, September 2nd.
The Grand Sheriff's Proclamation has made a great impression on Egyptian Moslems, who are greatly distressed by the Grand Sheriff's account of the Turkish bombardment of holy places.

AUSTRALIAN COMPULSION.

MEN ON ACTIVE SERVICE TO VOTE.

MELBOURNE, September 2nd.
Mr. Hughes has announced that Australians over 21 years of age on active service abroad will be enabled to vote in the referendum on compulsion on October 28th.

SANDHURST APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, September 3rd.
Colonel Stopford has been gazetted Commandant of Sandhurst Military College.

HIGH FREIGHTS AND COTTON PRICES.

LONDON, September 3rd.
In reply to representations regarding the effect of the high freights on cotton prices, in connection with which the example of Japan in subsidising and providing war-insurance at a low rate was mentioned, the Board of Trade state that they are unable to take special action in the case of cotton as compared with other cargoes.

The *Times* emphasises the importance of the Lancashire cotton industry, and urges the Government to make the fullest investigation before it is too late.

CANADA'S NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

OTTAWA, September 3rd.
His Highness the Duke of Connaught has relaid the corner-stone of the new Parliament buildings.

ARCHDUKE LEOPOLD IN COMMAND.

The German *communiqué* shows that Archduke Leopold of Bavaria commands the Army group hitherto commanded by General Hindenburg.

DUNDEE JUTE-SPINNER'S WILL.

LONDON, September 3rd.
The late Mr. John Sharp, the well known jute spinner, Dundee, has left £30,511.

(Continued on page 6.)

W R NEWS.

5,000,000 BRITISH SHELLS FIRED IN FOUR WEEKS.

During the four weeks ended July 21st it is computed that our artillery put 5,000,000 shells into the German positions. These figures were given to me as an expression of opinion rather than as a definite statement of fact (says *The Times* Correspondent), at the British Headquarters, but I may add that the source whence they come confers upon them a claim to be regarded as approximately correct.

GERMAN SEA DEVICES.

The Swedish paper *Aftonbladet* states that the Germans have begun to collect their merchantmen bound for Sweden, sailing together in a long line of convoys, the sternmost vessel being a disguised auxiliary cruiser, as the enemies preferably attack the last ship in the line.

As has already been reported, the Swedish Press claimed that the Government should protest to Berlin owing to the Germans having captured British steamers inside Swedish waters. Although the steamers were released later on, nevertheless the Germans violated neutral waters and it is now officially stated that the Swedish Government have made such a protest.

SIR H. RIDER HAGGARD'S MISSION.

LAND FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

Sir H. Rider Haggard has returned to London on the conclusion of his mission to the Dominions on behalf of the Royal Colonial Institute as their honorary representative. He has travelled over 50,000 miles and has been in negotiation with 20 Governments. The object of the journey was to ascertain what facilities in the way of land settlement and employment the various Dominions and States are prepared to give to Imperial ex-Servicemen.

The Royal Colonial Institute, said Sir H. Rider Haggard to a representative of *Reuter's Agency*, feels that whatever may be the terms of peace, so many dangers, some immediate and some future, will still confront our Empire, that it is absolutely necessary it should retain all its sons and daughters within its limits. With, of course, some exceptions there seems to be an open door for ex-Servicemen, who will receive in most parts of the Empire the same treatment as the various Dominions will accord to their own returned soldiers.

Land settlement of soldiers is for various reasons not practicable in the Union of South Africa for the moment, but Rhodesia has made a very fine offer of half a million acres, and private offers have been received in the Union itself. South Africa is an excellent place for settlement for the officer class, as the climate is unsurpassed, and the settler and his wife find there many advantages and comforts. It cannot, however, be recommended to men of the working classes. These remarks apply to the Union, as I am not yet acquainted with the scheme of settlements to be adopted in Rhodesia by the Chartered Company. The Union Government has given me a letter relaxing its immigration regulations in favour of those white soldiers of Empire who have fought in the war, especially in the case of any injured in health and likely to benefit by the climate of South Africa.

In Australia a conference had been held of the Commonwealth and State Governments at which no resolution was passed as regards the admission of these men. This meant that no facilities were at the time available. I was fortunate after conferences with all the Governments of Australia, to secure letters from every one of them promising material assistance towards my aim. Three of the States promised to treat British Servicemen exactly as they would their own.

Three others have given definite gifts. I had also an opportunity of addressing a conference of all the Premiers at Adelaide, when resolutions were passed giving assurances that the Premiers' conference would give its best consideration to the matter. From the Government of New Zealand also a very satisfactory letter was received, although not quite so definite as those from Australia.

In British Columbia I found an existing Act dealing with the settlement of returned soldiers passed during the present year, which in effect excluded from its benefits any men not born or resident in British Columbia. I made representations to the Government with the happy result that equal treatment is now promised. I have a written promise that the Act will be amended. Every Government that I saw in Canada extended the utmost sympathy to the efforts of the Institute. At Ottawa I met the Prime Minister and set on my case before a committee of the Cabinet. Sir Robert Borden has given me a letter in which he says:—

"The policy of the Government for this purpose (the settlement upon public lands of Canadian, British, and other soldiers and sailors who participated in the war) will in due course be announced in Parliament in connection with such legislation as may be introduced to accomplish the object in view. You may be assured that this policy will be satisfactory to all those who have at heart the great purpose to which you have directed your energies."

DRESS REFORM IN TOKYO.

A movement has been started among a number of Japanese ladies in Tokyo to discover whether or not the Japanese kimono may be changed to suit the convenience and needs of modern Japan. Many people have made designs for improved kimonos. But there has been no concerted action, and no substitute has been adopted. It is claimed that the Japanese kimono is not suited for practical purposes. It is very inconvenient when at work, and it is rather unnecessarily expensive. The people of the middle class and below have to spend one-third of their income on clothes, and the lowest class of people spend nearly all of their money on clothes. It is said that the number of rolls of cloth needed for a set of suits for a man or woman is on the average about eight; the length of thread needed to sew them about 250ft., and the number of stitches about 250,000. These have to be made by the women of the family by hand, not by machines, and it requires days to do the work. The womenfolk have to devote much of their time to it all the year round. For educated women, those responsible for the movement declare, to devote their time to such service is not economical from the point of view of the conservation of human energy.—*Times* Japanese Supplement.

ST MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

A service was held in the Chapel of the Order in St. Paul's Cathedral on July 24th, when the banners of the late Sir Cecil Clementi Smith and Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton were taken down. On the same occasion the banners of Baron Hardinge of Penshurst and of Sir Frank Swettenham were affixed in the Chapel. Amongst the company present were Miss Clementi Smith, Mrs. Hubert Clementi Smith, Lord Hardinge, Sir Frank Swettenham, Sir Charles Lucas, General Macgregor, Mrs. Nevill May, Mr. A. G. Angier, Colonel Davidson-Houston, and others.

GERMANY'S MANY MISTAKES. AN AMERICAN VIEW.

In an unusually interesting editorial, comparing the fruits of Germany's much-vaunted "efficiency" with the fruits of the alleged inefficiency of the British, the *New York Times* says:—

It has become the fashion of political thought to apologise for democracy in war, to compare it unfavourably with its opposite, which is autocracy, and to apostrophise the manner in which the mechanised nation meets its great emergencies. It has been particularly true to contrast the multiplicity of counsels among the English, their "muddling" and general ineffectiveness, with the marvellous efficiency of the Germans.

By none more than by the British themselves are these conclusions asserted. Earl Curzon said recently that there were two prerogatives of which they could never deprive an Englishman—the passion for depreciating himself and the right to abuse his Government.

The greatest contribution that Great Britain has made was not the number of men she put into the field, the munitions turned out, or her ships that sail the seas, but the unbroken front, the solidarity, the tenacity of the nation as a whole.

Against it arrayed what the world has been pleased to make a fetish of—namely, German efficiency. And what is that? How shall it be judged? By results, perhaps. Well, then, its first justification would be victory. In this it has failed so far, and is in danger of failing utterly.

Germany counted on a short war which was a fatal miscalculation. It underestimated the strength and resources of its enemies, which is thought to be a vice of democracies. If failed to see the economic isolation of the German Empire, which was automatically bound to happen.

Having been confronted with the fact of this isolation, it parleyed with the food question, and only after the lapse of nearly two years took the necessary arbitrary measures to conserve the means of life.

In the meantime hopeless blunders had been made, as German critics of their own Government now unite in saying bitterly. There is first a great slaughter of swine, so that there was more pork than people could consume, and next there was a great shortage of fat on that account, which apparently cannot now be made good.

German efficiency has failed to overwhelm either of its great enemies. It has conquered only Serbia and Belgium. On its second wind it does its mightiest against the French at Verdun and is non-plussed by the resistance of a democracy that was thought to be more valorous than efficient in war.

It counted absurdly on the Zeppelin, an instrument of vain and frightfulness, capable of freezing the blood of the world, but powerless in the slightest degree to affect the outcome of the war. That is a symbol of ineffective efficiency.

Are divided counsels and embarrassments of Government peculiar to England? Not at all. A member of the Reichstag is arrested in Berlin for denouncing the Imperial German Government. He has to be suppressed by force.

Germany has her Irish problem within. The Admiralty and the Foreign Office come to an impasse and the Kaiser has to decide between them and off goes the head of von Tirpitz.

The nation is then divided upon the question of how submarine warfare shall be conducted, and the von Tirpitz papers openly and concertedly attack the Chancellor. There is at last a compromise in the Reichstag.

Next the food question comes to a head acutely, and there is another upset in the Government. The Minister of the Interior is interned, under a beautiful decoration, and in his place rises a Food Dictator, whose job will be thankless, because everybody undertakes to hate him beforehand.

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

The annual report of the China Inland Mission is issued in an abbreviated form as an illustrated booklet entitled "China and the Gospel."

In last year's report a small decrease in the number of workers was recorded for the first time; in spite of the war, the reinforcements of 1915 have raised the figure to 17,077, which is one higher than at any previous time. During the past year the mission was reinforced by 45 persons. The total income of the Mission from all sources for the year 1915 was £27,379 4s. 2d., of which £27,222 was received in Great Britain. There were 1,245 baptisms during the year. Increased attention has been given to Bible instruction, both in the Bible Training Institutes established for that purpose, and by the increasing practice of gathering the Chinese leaders together for Bible study and prayer. Conferences for the deepening of the spiritual life have been held at many centres, in some of which the Rev. J. Gifford has exercised a most helpful ministry. Provincial conferences and representative gatherings have been held for the better organising of churches located in the same province or district. Special evangelistic missions for women have been conducted in many stations. Miss Gregg having travelled 2,820 miles during the year for this purpose and having held missions at twenty-six different stations in the provinces of Shansi and Honan. During these missions more than 500 women and girls professed conversion. Definite steps have been taken to safeguard the Chinese Church in the matter of its Church property, the main object being to protect the Christians against trouble through the possible claims of separatists, and to secure the constitutional responsibility of the missionary in charge for what goes on in his district.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AN ATHENS SENSATION.

REPORTED ABDICATION OF KING CONSTANTINE.

CROWN PRINCE APPOINTED REGENT.

SALONIKA, September 1st.

Sensational news comes from Athens. It is stated that King Constantine has abdicated and that his Crown Prince has been appointed regent. It is also stated that general mobilisation has been ordered. No confirmation of the report is to hand.

BULGARIA'S POSITION AS TO ROUMANIA.

LONDON, September 1st.

Bulgaria's position in relation to Roumania is not clear. Yesterday morning Constantinople indicated an arrangement whereby Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria would jointly declare war with Roumania, but though Turkey complied there has been nothing from Sofia or elsewhere to show that Bulgaria had taken such a dangerous step. Now a Berlin telegram asserts that the Roumanian Minister at Sofia asked for his passport on Wednesday evening, and adds, "therefore Roumania has severed diplomatic relations."

BULGARIA DECLARES WAR.

LONDON, September 1st.

An official communiqué states that Bulgaria has declared war against Roumania.

CAUSE OF BULGARIA'S DELAY.

LONDON, September 1st.

Bulgaria's delay in declaring war against Roumania is attributed to a hope of arranging a separate peace through Bucharest, but it was suggested that the time had gone for such a bargain. A coup de grace is being prepared for Bulgaria. The Bulgarian retreat out of Greece appears to have begun. A telegram from Athens states that the Serbian cavalry found several places evacuated that Roumania's intervention caught Germany in the middle of re-grouping her armies with a view to a counter-offensive against the Russians. The Germans must now abandon their plans or submit to a crushing blow in the Balkans.

ROUMANIA'S PROGRESS.

FLIGHT OF TWENTY THOUSAND INHABITANTS.

LONDON, September 1st.

German newspapers announce that the Roumanians occupy both passes leading to Hermannstadt and have joined troops advancing from Brasso. They also describe the flight of 20,000 inhabitants from Brasso, crowded trains leaving at six minutes' intervals. Fugitives have described how the first Roumanian troops, in their eagerness, crossed the frontier in a torrent up to their necks. The rapid advance was assisted by aeroplane reconnaissance.

MASTERY OF THE DANUBE.

COMPLETE.

The mastery of the Danube is complete, and Rutschuk, Vidin and other Bulgarian towns are exposed to destruction. German papers urge the public not to be alarmed by further retreats, as the Austrians are unable to hold for long the new front, and retirement is inevitable.

OPINION ON WAR OUTLOOK.

COMPLETELY CHANGED.

The Daily Telegraph states that among the authorities at Whitehall opinion on the war outlook has completely changed within the past forty-eight hours. The rapid advance of the Roumanians has exceeded expectations.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE'S PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, September 2nd.

The Revolutionary Committee at Salonika has issued a proclamation in which it accuses the Government of being the tool of foreign interests and of having betrayed the Fatherland to a cruel foe. It says that it is their patriotic duty to refuse allegiance to the authorities who have degraded the national honour. The only hope for Greece lies in the chosen statesman of the people.

ITALIANS IN ALBANIA.

LONDON, September 2nd.

There is a striking development of the Italian landing in Albania, mentioned on August 28th. A communiqué reports the occupation of Tepeleni and two fortified villages in the interior. The Greek garrison at Tepeleni withdrew before the rapid advance of the Italians who also forced the River Vojussa. They stormed the villages under heavy artillery fire, capturing Austrians and other prisoners.

STRUM AND DOIRAN FRONTS.

LONDON, September 1st.

A British Salonika communiqué states:—There is no change on our Struma and Doiran fronts.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NOTHING TO REPORT FROM SALONIKA.

PARIS, September 1st. A communiqué says:—There is nothing to report from Salonika. SERBIANS CO-OPERATING WITH RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, September 1st. An official statement says Serbian troops have entered Roumania, and are co-operating with the Russians. It is presumed that they came via Arhangelsk.

ALLIED TROOPS FOR PIRAEUS.

ATHENS, September 2nd. Thirty Anglo-French warships have arrived at Piraeus.

LONDON, September 2nd. The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Athens states that seven transports, accompanied by an Anglo-French fleet, have arrived at Piraeus.

REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

SALONIKA, September 1st. The Cretan gendarmerie and the Venetians surrounded the Greek barracks at Gharion. The garrison ultimately was forced to surrender after bloodshed and intervention by General Sarrail. The garrison at Voden joined the revolutionists and the garrison fort at Little Karaburnu, south of Salonika, was surrounded, and also surrendered.

GREEK POPULAR FEELING.

SALONIKA, August 31st. On August 30th an influential committee, including prominent officers, was formed. It appeals to the people and the Army to join the Allies and drive the Bulgarian oppressor from Greek soil, and has summoned a meeting to explain its objects. Recalling of volunteer battalions is stimulated.

THE AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

LONDON, September 1st. The Austrians have retreated before the Roumanians over twenty miles in three days, as Chiksered is twenty-three miles within the frontier on the Roumanian right.

An Austrian communiqué also shows that the Roumanians in the direction of the Iron Gate are attacking the heights east of Herkulesbad.

ROUMANIA'S WATCHWORD.

LONDON, September 1st. A Proclamation issued by the King of Roumania, indicates that Roumania's territorial ambitions include Banat, Transylvania and Part of Bukovina. Otherwise, it is Roumania's watchword.

Bucharest, August 30th. A communiqué dated August 20 says:—Our advance continues successfully in all directions. Our losses are very light.

SEVENTEEN FORTS CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 1st. Reuter's special correspondent at British Headquarters at Salonika says the Bulgarians without fighting have secured seventeen forts in Eastern Macedonia. They cost four millions and contain large quantities of munitions and provisions and a hundred guns.

THE ROUMANIAN OFFENSIVE.

AMAZINGLY RAPID ADVANCE.

LONDON, September 2nd. Austro-Hungarian despatches, via Switzerland, though reticent and strongly censored, show that the Roumanian offensive began at four different points and was amazingly rapid.

The Roumanian troops advanced eighteen miles into Hungary in two days, strengthening positions as they proceeded. Severe engagements were fought in all the passes. The Roumanians attacked headless of sacrifices, and the fury of their assaults and their superiority in numbers compelled the Austrians to retreat.

Subsequently the Roumanians joined the Russians north of the Gyogyo Mountains, where desperate fighting continues on bare, precipitous mountains.

It is admitted that reticence of the Austrian lines compelled evacuation of all frontier points, villages and towns, from Orsova to the Hatzeger Mountains.

PREPARING THE PUBLIC FOR RETREAT.

LONDON, September 2nd. The Times Budapest correspondent states that an inspired statement in the papers prepares the public for a retreat by the Austrians to the Orsova-Dornavatra line, which is half the length of the frontier. They admit the difficulty of defending the frontier and state that the necessity to economise forces compels the abandonment of the Transylvania-Dornavatra line mentioned in the Russian communiqué yesterday.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH ADVANCE.

GROUND TAKEN AND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 1st. General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—An enemy attack on High Wood was stopped by machine guns immediately the Germans left the trenches.

There was unimportant mining activity in the Neville and Looz priorities. There were fairly heavy bombardments in the daytime in various sections.

The Bavarian prisoners, mentioned yesterday morning as being captured, included eight officers.

PITILESS ARTILLERY.

LONDON, September 1st. Correspondents at Headquarters say a feature of the recent struggle on the Somme has been the fact that the British have not failed to make ground in a single day. Nowhere have they been thrown back, while few days have passed without the capture of a respectable number of prisoners.

Undoubtedly the morale of the Germans is badly shaken, due to the pitilessness of our artillery and magnificent bravery of our infantry.

The enemy has exerted his utmost strength to hold the dominating ridge.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

43,000 PRISONERS IN TWO MONTHS.

LONDON, September 1st. Mr. Warner Allen, writing from the British Headquarters, says that since July 1 the Anglo-French armies have taken 43,000 prisoners on the Somme and at Verdun. Nevertheless, the Germans have withdrawn nine divisions to help the Austrians, including four since July 1, so critical is his general position.

ALLIED AIR RAID ON GHENT.

AMSTERDAM, September 1st. The Echo Beige says that an Allied air squadron bombed war material works at Ghent. Twenty-one were killed and thirty wounded. Namur has also been bombed, the explosives killing and injuring a hundred German soldiers. One British aeroplane was brought down.

GERMANS PENETRATE BRITISH TRENCH.

September 1st. General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—The Germans penetrated to a British advanced trench at a small frontage at two points in a little attack between Ginchy and High Wood.

After an intense bombardment, the enemy counter-attacked five times, with considerable forces, on a front of 3,000 yards, between Ginchy and High Wood. Four attacks were driven back with heavy losses, but the fifth penetrated to our advanced trench line on one small frontage at only two points.

MANY AERIAL COMBATS.

September 1st. General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—There was great aerial activity yesterday, there being many combats, in which five enemy machines were destroyed, and at least seven others driven down, greatly damaged. We undertook several successful bombing expeditions. Five British aeroplanes were lost.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, September 2nd. Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué reports:—South of the Ancre the position is unchanged.

From the Ancre up to Hebuterne artillery on both sides has been active. Also north of Arras.

Further details of yesterday's German attack indicate that the German casualties were most severe. They were subjected everywhere to a fusillade, also at various places to a concentrated fire of trench mortars and machine guns.

Moreover our artillery at several places profited to the fullest extent by the excellent targets offered by the enemy.

FRENCH TAKE PRISONERS.

"CUSTOMARY CANNONADE."

PARIS, September 1st. The text of a communiqué is:—The French artillery are most active on the Somme.

A grenade attack at Maurepas wood was easily repulsed.

Isolated operations south of the Somme resulted in French progress.

South of Estrees and south west of Soyecourt Wood, we have captured prisoners.

There is the customary cannonade elsewhere.

NINE GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

PARIS, September 1st. A communiqué states:—Our artillery has been active in the regions of Estrees and Soyecourt. There have been minor operations elsewhere.

Six German aeroplanes were brought down on the Somme front and three elsewhere. Four German aviators were taken prisoners.

ARTILLERY COMBATS.

PARIS, September 2nd.

A communiqué says:—There have been only somewhat lively artillery combats on the Somme front and the Fleury sector.

AFRICA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PROGRESS IN EAST AFRICA.

HUGE RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, September 1st. An official announcement says:—We captured yesterday, in the regions where battles occurred, 280 officers and 15,501 men, 2,400 of whom were Germans. We also captured six guns and fifty-five machine guns.

LONDON, September 31st. An East African official message states:—We occupied Mrogoro, on the Central Railway, on August 28th.

The enemy is retiring towards Mahenge.

English and Belgian forces are approaching Tabora from several directions.

ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT.

September 1st. An official report from General Smuts says that the enemy forces are in full retreat both east and west of the Ugunya mountains, which are south of Mrogoro. A smaller party, believed to be the German military headquarters and provisional government, has retired to the mountains. The pursuit is pressing.

Part, at least, of the German heavy artillery seems to have been destroyed. A hidden naval gun has been found destroyed as well as explosives. Mrogoro was entered on the 26th August and is the most important town which has yet been occupied. Recently it was the seat of the provisional government. The enemy abandoned many sick and wounded in the hospital and there are also a large number of European women and children. The rapidity of the advance prevented the enemy from doing any important damage to the central railway.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIANS FIERCELY ATTACKED.

CAPTURE OF SERIES OF HEIGHTS BY RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, September 1st. An official announcement says:—In the direction of Vladimir Volynsk, the enemy is fiercely attacking in the region west of Oleksneiz. Fighting is also proceeding in the direction of Italcz. A fierce battle rages.

We captured a whole series of heights in the Carpathians, in the region of Tomnatic Mountain, and we advanced slightly westward in the region of Dornavatura.

The Turkish offensive has been resumed west of Gumschan, but has been everywhere repulsed. Attacks west of Ognal were also repelled.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SEAPLANE V. ZEPPELIN.

DAYLIGHT FIGHT AT SEA.

LONDON, August 31st. A steamer has brought to an East Coast port an account of a daylight fight between a British seaplane and a Zeppelin, one of several which had been attacking fishing craft.

The Zeppelin descended to within a few hundred feet to attack a steamer when it sighted the approaching seaplane. As the Zeppelin rose to escape the seaplane dived and began bombing. The Zeppelin's guns replied, and a shell hit the seaplane, which wobbled, but rose with a float smashed. She continued bombing and struck the stern of the Zeppelin, which tilted and fell rapidly, but righted before reaching the water. Meanwhile the seaplane retreated, apparently damaged.

It was afterwards learned that the seaplane had returned safely. The Zeppelin also probably got home as the weather was of the finest, but it was badly damaged.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK.

September 1st. The American steamer Admiral Clark has been sunk. Six of the crew have been saved.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUBMARINE HUNTING.

RECORD OF UNDERSEA MOVEMENTS.

[COPYRIGHT BY ALFRED NOYES, 1916.]

LONDON, August 31st. Mr. Alfred Noyes, in his third article dealing with the British methods of coping with the submarine menace, states that at each auxiliary base there are offices or "Staff Houses" where naval officers control all that happens in all our seas. They have mapped out all our waters on which the movements of all reported submarines are recorded and followed up. Our enemies would be disconcerted could they see one of these great maps, on which not only the spots at which submarines have been sighted are neatly marked, but also their exact courses, with all their wanderings for hundreds of miles, are traced by thin red lines till the moment when a signal is given by telephone and wireless for guns and nets to close in.

THE COTTON CROP.

RECORD LOW YIELD—SOARING PRICES.

LONDON, September 1st. The Times Manchester correspondent states that great anxiety prevailed at the Royal Exchange when the report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau was received showing that the condition of the cotton crop was the lowest on record—11,500,000 bales compared with 15,000,000 bales last season. As a result, there is a prospect of the price soaring to the unprecedented range which staggered the Manchester market last week.

The influence of such an advance on yarns and all fabrics produced by the Lancashire mills will be extremely unfavourable. The prices now quoted by manufacturers and spinners are a serious obstacle to business. India especially will not look at grey staples and is buying other cloths with caution and reluctance. In the event of a further rise many spindles and looms must close down.

A NEW GERMAN WAR LOAN.

AMSTERDAM, September 1st. Subscriptions commenced on September 9th for the fifth five per cent. German War Loan at 98, and also for four-and-a-half per cent. Treasury Notes at 95.

THE U.S. RAILWAY CRISIS.

COMPROMISE ON DISPUTE BILL.

WASHINGTON, September 2nd. The President and the leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives have agreed to a compromise on the railway dispute which provides for an eight-hour day, the establishment of a Special Commission to observe its operation, and the military operation of railroads in the event of a strike. The punishment for violation of the provision is fine and imprisonment. Other features of the Wilson plan, including the adoption of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act, to which the men objected, may be considered in Congress.

Later the Labour leaders intimated that if the Bill passes Congress, where it was introduced on August 31st, they would call off the strike.

(Continued on next Column.)

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA"

10,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

S.S. "ECUADOR"	SATURDAY, 7th Oct., 1916.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	
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These Steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms, (all single and two berth only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KAIEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to—COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

Telephone 141.

[1035]

IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

Beecham's Pills

have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficent results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-sort" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Five expert buyers, with capable staffs, manage different departments, buying with greatest care every class of goods, giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and ensuring their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

KEYMER, SON & CO.,

Whitfriers, London. Est. 1844

Pellegrins, "Keymer, London." Est. 1844

[814-3]

A STUBBORN FOE.

To conquer an obstinate enemy requires persistence and perseverance. It is the same with Rheumatism, the dread foe of mankind, which ranks foremost in stubbornness. To eradicate it most in stubbornness. To eradicate it most in stubbornness. To eradicate it most in stubbornness.

Mr. W. Williams, Totterdown, Bristol, writes:—"For 3 years I have been rendered unfit for work by Rheumatism. At night terrible shooting pains kept me in agony. I could not sleep or use my arms. Two bottles of that wonderful remedy LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM cured me completely. I can recommend it with utmost confidence."

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle. Agents for Hongkong: Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

[814-3]

PASSPORTS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, September 1st.

It is announced that nobody is allowed to enter New Zealand without a passport.

AUSTRALIAN COMPULSION.

MELBOURNE, September 1st.

It is estimated that 7,800 single men are affected by Mr. Hughes' scheme. It is expected that the Referendum will be taken on the 28th of October.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 2nd.

Messrs. Montague and Company report a good tone in the market. Fresh supplies are by no means plentiful, whilst the stock is only about seven million ounces fine. China has not yet entirely ceased to release portions of the already largely depleted silver currency which she is holding. An Indian native state has purchased a hundred thousand sterling of silver for coinage. Despite heavy purchases on behalf of the Indian Mint, the holding of silver coin in the Indian Treasuries continues to shrink.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN LAMBERT.

LONDON, September 2nd. The death is announced of Sir John Lambert, K.C.I.E., who was a prominent official in India some years ago. He was member of the Legislative Council in 1892, but retired in 1897. Deceased was 78 years of age.

PLAGUE CASES AT HULL.

LONDON, September 2nd.

Two cases of plague have been reported from Hull.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER

JOHNSTONE'S

WHISKY.

JUST RECEIVED

FRESH STOCKS

EX "KNIGHT

COMPANION."

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[13]

TO CORRECT CONSTIPATION

and biliousness, clear the complexion, cure sick headaches and sweeten the breath use the dainty laxative

PINKETTES

They gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe.

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name.

Paris, 8, rue Vivienne

The

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

AMARU MARU, Japanese str., 1,370, J. Komatsu, 2nd September—Swatow 1st September, General—Osaka—Shosen Kaisha.

PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, H. Jensen, 3rd September—Hongkong 20th August, Rice and General—Thorsen & Co.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, British str., 8,780, S. Robinson, 2nd Sept.—Vancouver 1st and Manila 31st August, General—C. P. O. S. Ltd.

HAITIAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Thomson, 2nd Sept.—Swatow 2nd September, General—Douglas Lar-
ratt & Co.

HANOI, French str., 775, F. Morvan, 1st September—Haiphong 30th August, General—A. R. Marry.

KWANGLOO, Chinese str., 1,468, Sangster, 3rd September—Shanghai 20th August, General—Order.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,498, W. F. Richard, 2nd September—Swatow 1st September, General—Jardine.

MAHARAJA, British str., 1,323, J. Gibbs, 2nd September—Shanghai 30th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.

NAMUR, British str., 4,128, S. C. Warner, 2nd September—London 19th July, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SHENCHONG, Chinese str., 830, T. A. Kyle, 2nd September—Pakhoi 31st August, General—Order.

SUNGKIAN, British str., 987, H. Trowbridge, 3rd September—Haiphong 30th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAIWAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,145, M. Hanabashi, 2nd September—Hollow 1st September, General—Order.

TITAN, British str., 5,730, Read, 2nd September—Vancouver—General—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

CHUNSIANG, British str., for Singapore. HAINAN, British str., for Singapore.

KWANGLOO, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

KWANGTAN, British str., for Moji.

LUCHOW, British str., for Canton.

TAIKONG, Dutch str., for Kobe.

TAMING, Dutch str., for Keelung.

YOKOHAMA MARU, Jap. str., for Keelung.

YUENSANG, British str., for Manila.

ASAKI, British str., for Shanghai.

KANCHOW, British str., for Hoikow.

TAKSANG, British str., for Hoikow.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Kwonglo*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. Ellis.

Per *Haitian*, from Swatow, for Hongkong, Mrs. Mackichan.

Per *Kwonglo*, from Swatow, for Hongkong, Rev. and Mrs. Davis Sutherland.

Per *Namur*, from London, etc., for Hongkong, Lieut. Stevens, Surgeon Cock-
ren, Lieut. Martin, Mr. C. P. O. Green,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Charles, Mr. and Mrs.
C. Robins, Mr. A. H. Matthews and
native servant, Mr. W. E. Kirby, Miss
I. Guidici, Miss Viduan, Mr. R. Hans-
ford, Mr. B. Ansell, Mr. H. C. Skyes,
Mr. A. O. Maican, Mr. H. D. Kiddle,
Mr. C. W. Power, Mr. J. A. Scarkey,
Mr. R. G. Shadell, Miss M. E. Olsen,
Miss P. Fitz Gerald, Mr. E. H. Hansen,
Mr. C. Weller, Dr. W. B. Baker, Mr.
W. Kay, Mr. Winings, Mr. J. D. Wright,
Mr. S. E. Sarge, Mr. E. O. Brownson,
and Mr. A. Mealy Stewart.

Per *Kwonglo*, from Swatow, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Adams, Mr. J. M. Alves, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bionfi, Miss L. Bollenhouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Blake and 2 children, Mr. J. N. Barrow,
Major R. Bourchier, Mrs. Bragg, Miss D. E. Barwell, F. F. Beckers, Dr. W. Cadburg, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cole and son, Miss M. Chickering, Miss M. Clarke, Miss H. Cassidy,
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. R. Duncan, Mr. A. H. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. P. Moodland,
Mrs. H. D. Munkiyusen, Mr. P. M. MacCallum,
Dr. and Mrs. H. J. MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Noronha,
Rev. P. Prae, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Pearce and
child and Chinese amah, Misses M. and D. Rodger, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Rugg, Miss R. L. Rhodes, Mr. A. F. D. Redford, Mr. J. A. Shaw, Mrs. B. Steep, Mr. W. L. Tongwell,
Mr. T. Tukasdos, Mr. F. H. Tyson, Mr. E. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Welles, Mr. H. P. Willis, Miss E. Webster, Mr. W. Shane,
Miss E. McLaughlin, Rev. E. Alexis, Mr. C. M. E. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bax and
2 children, Mr. L. Job and Messrs. P. and R. Dela Sala.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The str. *Eastern* left Sydney (via
Queensland, Port Darwin, and Manila)
for this port on the 25th August, with
the Australian mail, and is due here on
10th September, at about noon.

MERCANTILE STEAMERS.
The str. *Euclid* left San Francisco
on the 27th August, calls at Honolulu,
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Manila,
and is due to arrive at Hongkong on
or about September 30th.

The str. *Dana* left Singapore for this
port on the 30th August, and is due here
on the 5th instant, at about 8 a.m.

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW
& Co.), LIMITED.
For GENOA AND LONDON.

THE Motor-ship
"GLENGYLE"
8500 Tons D.W.
will be despatched for the above ports on
24th September, 1916.
For freight, passage and further information,
apply to
JERWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
[1040]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and these vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & NO.	SECTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON	CITY OF NORWICH	Brit. str.		Takano	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c.	LYO MARU	Jap. str.		J. K. Talbot, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 7th inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MALTA	Brit. str.		O. H. Warner	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 8th inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NAMUR	Brit. str.		D. A. Gardiner	CHUNSIANG, TOMES & Co.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
GENOA & LONDON	GLENGYLE	Brit. str.			CHUNSIANG, TOMES & Co.	On 9th inst.
MAUSMUND & BURN ABU PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.			THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 30th Nov.
DELAGOON BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	KATHAWAR	Brit. str.			THE BANK LINE, LTD	On 20th inst.
MAUSMUND & BURN ABU PORTS	ARMAND BRUC	Brit. str.			THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 7th inst.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.		T. Harada	U. K. SHENK & Co.	On 8th inst., at 3 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KENLUNG, &c.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.		Asakawa	N. P. H. & Co.	On 19th inst., at 4 p.m.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANYO MARU	Jap. str.		K. Akamatsu	TOTO KORO KUMI	On 20th inst., at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA SHAI PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	TOKIWA MARU	Jap. str.			KIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 3rd inst.
HAYANA & NEW YORK	BURTMACHUS	Brit. str.		T. H. Roberts	HUTTENBERG & Co.	About 8th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHAI, NAGASAKI & KOSUJUNO	ABAKAN	Brit. str.			CHINA MAILER CO. LTD.	To-morrow,
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, &c.	PURITA MARU	Jap. str.			JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 11th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	TANTO MARU	Jap. str.			TOKYO KISEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 10.30 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	BOUADOR	Brit. str.		E. Bent		On 4th Oct., at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.		S. Robinson	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 7th Oct.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.		J. K. Talbot	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 8th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.		W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 8th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.		Toyoda	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 20th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF ASIA	Brit. str.		S. Robinson		On 12th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	BATHURST	Brit. str.		F. Carter	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 4th Oct., at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	TIKKI MARU	Jap. str.		Takada	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 11th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.		Fujioka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	TOTOMI MARU	Jap. str.		V. Liddell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day,
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.		E. Forsyth	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD	On 7th inst., at 11 p.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	KUWONGH	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Collier	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NAMUR	Brit. str.		W. Dickard	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	KWONGH	Brit. str.		Irisawa	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD	To-morrow, at Daylight
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.		D. R. Davies	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	LUOHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PAUL LEGAT	Brit. str.		J. T. Jeffery	EMERSON & MANTON	On 13th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SARDINIA	Brit. str.		Nomura	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 14th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.		H. B. Hotherington, R.N.R.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	NOTARA	Brit. str.		H. B. Hotherington, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NOTARA	Brit. str.			JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 8th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	CHUNSIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Nomura	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHUNSIANG	Brit. str.		J. M. Thomson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 2 p.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	CHUNSIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. W. Brown	DODGINS LAUREN & Co.	On 8th inst., at 2 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHUNSIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. C. Farnmore	DODGINS LAUREN & Co.	On 12th inst., at 2 p.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	CHUNSIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Murakami	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 10th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHUNSIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Yamane	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 9 a.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	CHUNSIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Tokushige	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHUNSIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Knight	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	CHUNSIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	V. Momey	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD	On 9th inst., at 3 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHUNSIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	K. Ogura	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD	On 18th inst., at 3 p.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	CHUNSIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Yamaguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHUNSIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Momey	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 7 a.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	CHUNSIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. D. Walsh	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD	To-morrow, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHUNSIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. A. Mitchell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD	On 10th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	CHUNSIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Robinson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHUNSIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst., at 10 a.m.

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